

Hardesty's MONROE COUNTY

HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe was organized in the year 1799, and therefore antedates the beginning of the present century. It was the twelfth county of the "Old Dominion" which was formed west of the Alleghany mountains and was named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States. Of him a biographical sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Greenbrier was formed in 1778, and for eleven years embraced within its limits all of what is now Monroe county; but as the last centry drew to a close the old pioneers became wearied with long jaunts to Lewisburg to attend court, and accordingly a petition asking for the formation of a new county was circulated, numerously signed and forwarded to the "old captial city on the James," where it was laid before the general assembly. That body heard it with favor, and on the 14th day of January, 1799, a bill was passed entitled "An act to provide for the division of Greenbrier and the formation of a new county."

A copy of that bill may be found on page 168 of Henning's General Statutes of Virginia for the last-named year. The first section declared that all the territory included within the following

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one distinct and new county to be called and known as Monroe county." Thus was checkered upon the map of Virginia her twelfth subdividsion in the trans-mountain region.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

Another section of the bill provided for holding the county court, and fixed the time and place. And in compliance with that provision, on the 21st day of May, 1799, the first court ever held in the county convened at the house of George King, Esq., which stood about one mile east of the present site of the town of Union, on lands now owned by A. J. Kelly. The court was composed of the following-named justices, each holding a commission from his excellency, James Monroe, governor of Virginia, viz.: William Hutchison, James Alexander, Isaac Estill, William Haynes, John Hutchison, John Gray, John Byrnesides, William Graham, James Hanly and William Vawter.

An election for clerk resulted in the choice of John Hutchison, who took the prescribed by law and

composed of the following-named justices, each holding a commission from his excellency, James Monroe, governor of Virginia, viz.: William Hutchison, James Alexander, Isaac Estill, William Haynes, John Hutchison, John Gray, John Byrnesides, William Graham, James Hanly and William Vawter.

An election for clerk resulted in the choice of John Hutchison, who took the various oaths prescribed by law and at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. John Woodward was granted a license to practice law, and was appointed to prosecute in behalf of the commonwealth, and took the prescribed oaths. It was now noon, and it was "ordered that the court adjourn from George King's house to his barn for conveniency." Upon reassembling Isaac Estill presented a commission from the governor appointing him sheriff of the county, and he, together with James Alexander, William Haynes and John Byrnesides, entered into a bond "conditioned according to law," for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office. Then John Wallace and James Alexander were each granted a license "to keep an ordinary" at their respective places of abode. John Byrnesides was recommended to the governor as a suitable person to be appointed to the office of surveyor of lands. On motion of Isaac Estill John Arbuckle was appointed under or deputy sheriff of the county.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court having fixed upon the land of James Alexander (the same upon which the town of Union now stands) as a suitable location for the countyseat, it was ordered that the courthouse be built at that place.

The court then proceeded to fix the rates for ordinaries as follows: For a warm dinner, 2 shillings; a cold dinner, 1 shilling and 6 pence; a warm breakfast the same; a cold breakfast, 1 shilling and 3 pence; lodging in a feather bed 9 pence; lodging on a chaff bed, 6 pence; corn, per gallon, 9 pence; oats, per gallon, 7 pence; pasture for horses 24 hours, 6 pence; "stablage" and hay 24 hours, 1 shilling; whiskey, per gallon, 8 shillings; common run, per gallon, 20 shillings; spirits, per gallon, 32 shillings; peach brandy, per gallon, 12 shillings; Madeira wine, per gallon, 30 shillings; Teneriffe and Lisbon wine, per gallon, 24 shillings; other wines, per gallon, 20 shillings; cider, per gallon, 3 shillings; beer, per gallon, 2 shillings.

From "ordinaries" the court turned its attention to the military establishment, and James Graham was recommended to the governor as one well qualified to discharge the duties of colonel of the county. John Hanly and John Hutchison were recommended for majors; Isaac Estill, John Byrnesides, James Jones, Robert Nickle, William Graham, Samuel

On the morning the court convened, the house of James Union now stands on the site of after viewing the postpone the term of court.

Isaac Estill, then "except which may have jail for security in his custody that the courthouse of James court-house stand it therein."

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FIRST CIRCUIT

The first held in Montgomery Springs on the with the Hon of the di counties of Montgomery presiding. In

peach brandy, per gallon, 30 shillings; Madeira wine, per gallon, 30 shillings; Teneriffe and Lisbon wine, per gallon, 24 shillings; other wines, per gallon, 20 shillings; cider, per gallon, 3 shillings; beer, per gallon, 2 shillings.

From "ordinaries" the court turned its attention to the military establishment, and James Graham was recommended to the governor as one well qualified to discharge the duties of colonel of the county. John Hanly and John Hutchison were recommended for majors; Isaac Estill, John Byrnesides, James Jones, Robert Nickle, William Graham, Samuel Clarke, Henry McDaniel and Watt Farley for captains; Nimrod Tacket, John Hanly, jr., George Swope, James Gray, William Maddy, David Graham, Talison Shumate and Thomas Wyatt for lieutenants, and Alexander Dunlap, Charles Keenan, James Young, James Byrnesides, James Miller, James Gwinn, James Thompson and John Harvey for ensigns. John Leech was nominated as captain of a troop of cavalry; Robert Patton for first lieutenant; Joseph Alderson for second lieutenant, and Ervin Benson for cornet.

Then civil business once more engaged attention, and James Graham was recommended to the governor as a suitable person "to execute the office of coroner," and Thomas Lowe, Robert Dunbar, John Cottell, William Dison, George Foster, Enos Halstead and Joshua Lewis were appointed constables.

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FIRST CIRCUIT

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On the morning of the third day the court convened, as per adjournment, at the house of James Alexander, where Union now stands, and the committee on the site of the public buildings, after viewing the ground, decided to postpone the matter until the next term of court.

Isaac Estill, sheriff of the county, then "excepts to the consequences which may happen for the want of a jail for securing prisoners that may be in his custody." Then it was "ordered that the court shall be held at the house of James Alexander until the court-house shall be ready for holding it therein."

The first civil suit was tried at the second term, which convened on the 18th day of June, 1799. It was that of John Hinchman vs. Levi Lowe for the recovery of money. It resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of three pounds seventeen s h i l l i n g s a n d c o s t s .

FIRST CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT

The first circuit superior court ever held in Monroe convened at the Sweet Springs on the 19th day of May, 1800.

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FIRST CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT

The first circuit superior court ever
held in Monroe convened at the Sweet
Springs on the 19th day of May, 1800,
with the Hon. Archibald Stewart, judge
of the district composed of the
counties of Greenbrier, Botetourt,
Montgomery, Kanawha and Monroe,
presiding. John Skinner was appointed
to prosecute in behalf of the State, and
Samuel Dew was made clerk.

At this term the first grand jury that
ever sat for the body of Monroe
county was empanelled. It was
composed of the following named
gentlemen: William Royal, foreman;
Dennis Cochran, John Mathews,
Samuel Todd, Hugh Caperton, John
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Snodgrass, William Howell, John Peck,
Joseph Cloyd, John Lewis, William
Vawter, Jacob Persinger, John
Byrnesides, and James Byrnesides.
After their instructions they
retired "to consider their
presentments." Two true bills of
indictments for felony were returned,
one against Jack Hunt (free colored),
and the other against John Kincaid;
also two for assault and battery,
Zachariah Estill and John Thompson
being the parties charged. Hunt and
Kiincaid were both tried and acquitted

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at this term. The second term of this court convened at the same place on the 18th day of October, 1800, at which time the celebrated Paul Carrington presided as judge.

FIRST FINANCIAL EXHIBIT
The first statement showing the financial condition of the county appears in the records of the October term of 1800. It is as follows:

FIRST FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Monroe County

To Isaac Estill, sheriff, for public services	-	-	-	-	\$140 00
" John Hutchison, services as clerk	-	-	-	-	-41 53
" John Byrnesides, surveyor of lands	-	-	-	-	-17 20
" James Graham, coroner	-	-	-	-	- 5 18
" Thomas Higginbotham, for two grown wolf scalps	-	-	-	-	- 4 00
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" James Hawkins " " "	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" John Duncan " " "	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" John Wilson " " "	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" Moses Higginbotham " " "	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" Nicholas Hawey " 6 young	-	-	-	-	- 6 00
" Joseph Alderson, for work on jail	-	-	-	-	-55 00
" Joseph Alderson & Co., for underpinning court house	-	-	-	-	-37 00
" John Woodyard, services as commonwealth's attorney	-	-	-	-	-67 00
" James Alexander, for use of house	-	-	-	-	-10 00
" A depositum for contingent expenses	-	-	-	-	522 76
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" Joseph Alderson, for work on jail - - -
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THE PIONEER

It has been said that truth is stranger than fiction, and such it certainly is to the student of border history who, in his imagination, sees a theater upon the stage of which is played such dramas and tragedies as have never been dreamed of by the romancist and novelist. First is presented the picture of a broad continent over which roam a savage race destined to become the fiercest and most relentless foe which the Anglo-Saxon has encountered in his march around the globe. Then on the rim of that continent he sees a little colony which, like the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, is destined to fill the world. With that scene begins the period of blood which for one hundred and eighty-five years stands, in its horrid cruelties, without a parallel in the annals of the world.

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In addition, he was a soldier, and true bravery and valor were displayed everywhere and at all times by him; it mattered not whether it was in the open field at Point Pleasant and Talladega, or defending the lonely cabin of the mountaineer, he was ever the same. Alas! that the names of so many have been forgotten! It was the lament of the great Roman lyric poet that the actions of the heroes who flourished before the days of Agamemnon had passed into forgetfulness for want of a recording pen. True, the names of Boone, Kenton, Arbuckle, Lewis, Stewart, Wetzel, McCulloch, Brady, Lowther and others will live while history lasts, but the names of many thousands of others who were as great in their sphere as they, have long been lost in the oblivion of the past.

What, too, should we say of the mothers and daughters of that period?—women whose souls and bodies were so sorely tried in the fierce fires of the Indian wars. No timid shrieks escaped them; no maidenly fears caused them to shrink from their self-imposed and onerous task. Israel had her Judith and Deborah; France glories in her Joan and Lavalette; two of them unsexed themselves in the

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OLD FORTS IN MONROE

With the first settlements in what is now Monroe, came the erection of forts or block-houses. At various times from 1769 to the close of the Indian wars, there were no less than five of

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these structures erected. One stood on the Pickaway Plains, about four miles north of the present site of the town of Union; one on Indian creek; another on the lands now owned by Dr. Shanklin; a fourth on what is now known as the Cook farm, near Centreville, and a fifth called Woods fort, on Rich creek. That on Indian creek was called Jarretts fort; the year in which it was built can not be definitely ascertained, but it is known to have been garrisoned strongly in the year 1773, for in that year five soldiers, including three of the Van Bibber brothers, were detailed and sent to the mouth of the Great Kanawha for the purpose of exploring the route by which the invading army should march the next year. They performed the work, and it was along their trail that the army of General Lewis marched from Camp Union (now Lewisburg), to Point Pleasant, in 1774. It was within the walls of this fort that the Rev. John Alderson (noticed elsewhere in this work), together with his family, was stationed during the year 1777. The writer, after a thorough examination of records, is of the

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elsewhere in this work), together with
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year 1777. The writer, after a thorough
examination of records, is of the
opinion that no direct attack was ever
made upon any of these forts, but
behind their walls doubtless many of
the early settlers were saved from
falling victims to the tomahawk and
scalping knife of the barbarian.

The term fort, in the period of
which we write, was applied to any
place of defense or refuge, but it is not
sufficiently concise to convey a correct
idea of these frontier establishments.
They were divided into three
classes—block houses stockades, and
stations. A block-house was a square
two-story structure, the upper one
projecting over the lower a space of
about two feet, and from this the
inmates could fire upon an enemy
attempting to scale the walls. But one
door opened into the rude and peculiar
fortresses, and that was made very
strong, so as to defy entrance by any
ordinary means of assault. Such places
of refuge may appear very trifling to
those who have seen the formidable
military garrisons of Europe and
America; but they answered the
purpose, for the Indians had no
artillery. They seldom felt as secure as
though they had been in the famous
fortress of the Mediterranean. To this

class of forts belonged those of Monroe, as also did Donnally's fort, in Greenbrier.

EARLY LAND TITLES

The fertile lands west of the mountains was the principal attraction to the pioneer, and to possess a portion of them he risked his all—his life. But the time of which we write it cost more to survey the lands than they were worth, and this fact gave rise to several new titles unheard of save on the American frontier. There was no feudal system, no victorious conqueror to divide the grand estate among those who had borne arms in its conquest, so the frontiersmen "invented" a title of their own, or rather several kinds of titles, which we here notice. The explorer in the wilderness came upon a site which he wished to claim for his own; so, near some spring or fountain, he "deadened" or "belted" a number of trees, and the next visitor in quest of a suitable location passed on, regarding the spot as already "taken up."

Another title was what was denominated the "brushheap right." A suitable location was found in some smiling valley, but the little

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Another title was what was denominated the "brushheap right." A suitable location was found in some smiling valley by the side of a little river, and the would-be proprietor cut and built an immense heap or pile of brush, and around it deadened the timber. The next comer recognized the title, somewhat on the principle of the right of discovery, and sought another location. This last appears to have been borrowed from the Cherokee Indians, among whom prevailed the custom of marking the lines of the hunting grounds by belting the timber.

A third kind of title was what was known as a "corn right." It was customary with many of the first pioneers to leave their families east of the mountains, cross over, clear a piece of ground and raise a crop of corn sufficient for a year's subsistence, and then return and bring the wife and little ones to the cabin home in the wilderness. During his absence no one trespassed upon his premises, for his corn crop was regarded as a valid title.

Under these various titles much of the land in Monroe was occupied. But

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at last the war of the Revolution came on, and at its close the title of the Island Empire to the lands in the West was forever abrogated, and Virginia thenceforth disposed of her lands to her honored sons who, for eight long years, had marched barefooted through the snows of New England, or struggled through the pestilential swamps of the South. She opened a land office, from which were issued warrants, or patents, and in which the titles above referred to were legalized.

A PIONEER WEDDING

For a long time after the first settlement of this section the inhabitants, as a rule, married young. There was no distinction of rank, and very little of fortune. On these accounts, the first impression of love resulted in marriage; and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else. A glance at a pioneer

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For a long time after the first settlement of this section the inhabitants, as a rule, married young. There was no distinction of rank, and very little of fortune. On these accounts, the first impression of love resulted in marriage; and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else. A glance at a pioneer wedding of a hundred years ago serves to mark the manners of our forefathers, and shows the grade of civilization which has succeeded their rude social condition.

At that time a wedding created a great sensation, and attracted the attention of what is now an entire county. This is not surprising when it is remembered that this was almost the only gathering which was not attended with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some campaign against a barbarous foe. A wedding is announced, and the company, consisting of the inhabitants of a dozen miles around, has gathered. Let us look at it. An assemblage of people, without a store, tailor, milliner or mantua-maker within a hundred miles. An assemblage of horses, without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoe packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, linsey hunting shirts, and all home made. The ladies in linsey skirts, coarse shoes, coarse linen sunbonnets and buckskin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons or ruffles, they were the relics of olden times—family pieces from parents or grandparents. The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, old

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bridles or halters, and pack saddles with a bear skin or piece of coarse cloth thrown over them; a piece of rope or buckskin thong often was substituted for the girth. Such was the appearance of the wedding company in Monroe and the Greenbrier valley a hundred years ago.

WEDDINGS OF 1799

We here give a list of those who were among the first to enter the marriage relation in Monroe county, for the year 1799. They were: John Arbuckle and Nancy Stadghill, John Tennis and Polly Kincaid, George Koontz and Peggy Keenan, John Nicholas and Margaret Swope, Bartholomew Ramsey and Margaret Wiseman, Lloyd Upton and Nancy Alderson, Charles Shover and Anna Legg, Joseph Canterbury and Elizabeth Thompson, Allen Christian and Nancy Cooper, James Willey and Ann Swinney, Henry Miller and Rhoda Brooking, Isaac Edwards and Delila Smith, Hillery Blankenship and Betsey Walker, Charles Meek and Elizabeth Halsted, Edward Monohan and Mary Clarke, Richard McNeely and Mary Blankenship, Isaac Dawson and Mary Dunbar, George Park and Elizabeth Brown, William Lee and Polly Davis, John Lemmon and Mary Kerr, Zebulon Lewis and Jane Best.

WEDDINGS OF 1800

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 Halsted, Edward Monohan and Mary
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 Blankenship, Isaac Dawson and Mary
 Dunbar, George Park and Elizabeth
 Brown, William Lee and Polly Davis,
 John Lemmon and Mary Kerr, Zebulon
 Lewis and Jane Best.

WEDDINGS OF 1800

Samuel Engle and Elizabeth Miller,
 George Johnston and Nancy Johnston,
 William Wood and Mary Ann McGraw,
 Abner Lewis and Eleanor Dickson,
 Joseph McClung and Elizabeth Ellis,
 Robert Dew and Nancy Wallace,
 George McGuire and Nancy Miller,
 Reuben Wharton and Elizabeth Gullet,
 John W. Nutt and Ruth Legg, John H.
 Ralison and Abigail Phillips, James
 Humphries and Isabella Charlton, John
 Jefferies and Sarah Night, Jelson Legg
 and Mary Jefferies, Thomas Lowe and
 Rachel Wickline, Obediah Neal and
 Sarah Miller, Calton Ester and
 Elizabeth Winkleblack, John Johnston
 and Rachel Johnston, William Mathews
 and Jenny Berry, Joseph Morey and
 Sally Higgins, John Greenlee and Mary
 Allen, John Clark and Susanna Ballard,
 James Henderson and Elizabeth Maddy,

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They were: John
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...abeth Miller,
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...abeth Ellis,

Joseph Swope and Molly Hinds, Bailes
Cooper and Rebecca Thompson, Moses
Keens and Rhoda Siers, Joseph
Claypole and Margaret Hankey, George
Miller and Nancy Flinn, Henry
Shannon and Esther Pepper, Edward
Hathaway and Elizabeth Frailey, David
Fudge and Sally Petty, Matthew Wood
and Sarah Fall, Thomas Ballard and
Peggy White.

WEDDINGS OF 1801

John Lumpkin and Elizabeth
Abbott, Daniel Hendrix and Ann
Keatly, John Mann and Milley Harney,
William Bartin and Betsy Paul, James
Ellis and Seele Woodside, Isaac
Hutchinson and Sally Ballard, John
Neely and Martha Neely, Thomas
Fitzpatrick and Katharine Humphries,
Daniel Miller and Elizabeth Comber,
George Whitecotton and Martha Leary,
James Thompson and Polly Gastin,
David Pain and Elizabeth Nosamon,
Alexander Brison and Rebecca Bowls,
Isaac Stroud and Phebe Dickinson,
John Park and Jane Hutchinson,
Samuel Pack and Sarah Brown, Joseph
Cook and Ann Lewis, Seth Mahuson
and Polly Galahon, William Wiseman
and Polly Ramsey, Benjamin Berry and
Mary Ann Boggess, Alexander
Montgomery and Anne Murry, Robert
Steele and Sally Champ. These were
they who founded the families of
Monroe at the beginning of the present
century, and many, very many of the
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NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE OF MRS. MARGARET HANLY

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Samuel Pack and Joseph Cook and Ann Lewis, Seth Mahuson and Polly Galahon, William Wiseman and Polly Ramsey, Benjamin Berry and Mary Ann Boggess, Alexander Montgomery and Anne Murry, Robert Steele and Sally Champ. These were they who founded the families of Monroe at the beginning of the present century, and many, very many of the enterprising and prosperous people of the county today are their descendants.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE OF MRS. MARGARET HANLY PAULEE BY THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

[Dictated by herself to her grandson,
Allen T. Caperton, a few years before
her death]

The narrator of the following in
after years became Mrs. Margaret
Hanly Erskine. Her death occurred on
the 3d of June, 1842, in the 90th year
of her age. The scene of the capture
related below is located on Rich creek,
a short distance east of Peterstown, in
Monroe county.

"It was in the fall (23 September,
1779), that Margaret Paulee and her
husband, John Paulee, with one infant

(female) child, about one year old, set out from the county of Monroe in a journey to Kentucky, for the purpose of establishing themselves. They were attacked by a party of Indians, who, as it was conjectured, had some notice of the projected trip, and waylaid them for the purpose of making captives. There were six Indians, and the party in company with Mr. Paulee, consisted of Mr. P. and wife, Robert Wallis, Brice Miller and James Paulee. Each man was armed with a rifle, but there being no cause to apprehend an attack, only one was loaded. It was about 12 o'clock, when I was riding in front of the cattle we were taking with us with my baby in my arms. We were about five miles from the mouth of East river, when I was alarmed by the report of a gun which seemed to have been fired from behind a log, at which my horse took fright, and at the same moment I heard my husband's voice calling to me repeatedly to ride back. I turned to obey the summons when one of the party of Indians came from behind a tree, pulled me from my horse and struck me senseless with his club. What took place during this state of insensibility I never knew, except what I could gather from the Indians, but the scalp of poor Wallis and my husband's gun were objects that met my eyes upon recovering, bearing evidence of the scene that must have been enacted. There was also in our company the wife of Wallis, and also the wife and child of James Paulee. The latter were taken prisoners and placed on a log beside me after I had

another which he. After going some distance he lay down expecting resting he felt reviving gun set out again Rich creek. When he waded it, and assistance of John enable to reach it in a short time, that his wife and the tomahawk of

"After recovering effects of the received, I observed short distance from into my arms, for it a shelter; but arrested by the who tore my killed it with a barbarously on of James Paulee the same fate. pursuit of the I of my child, who from the wolves was lying by its other child had destroyed by w

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The latter were taken prisoners and
placed on a log beside me after I had
been restored to consciousness. It was
while we sat on the log that an Indian
came with the reeking scalp of poor
Wallis, who of course had been killed.
My husband when he saw me dragged
from my horse, ran up and fought over
my body with three of the Indians,
using nothing but the hilt end of his
gun, when one of them put his gun to
his breast and shot him through. He,
thinking his wife and child were both
dead, and that he had received a mortal
wound, left the strife and started on
his way back. He fainted several times,
and observed the Indians watching him
attentively, expecting him to fall from
the effects of the shot. Coming to a
turn in the road he left it, probably
thereby effecting his escape. He had
lost his gun in the scuffle, but took

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another which he carried with him.
After going some distance in the woods
he lay down expecting to die, but after
resting he felt revived, and leaving his
gun set out again for Woods fort on
Rich creek. When he came to New river
he waded it, and by the guidance and
assistance of John Woods he was
enable to reach the fort, where he died
in a short time, under the full belief
that his wife and child had fallen under
the tomahawk of the merciless Indians.

"After recovering from the stunning
effects of the blow which I had
received, I observed my infant lying a
short distance from me, which I took
into my arms, fondly hoping to afford
it a shelter; but all my care was soon
arrested by the approach of an Indian,
who tore my child from my arms,
killed it with a club, and then threw it
barbarously on the ground. The child
of James Paulee afterwards met with
the same fate. The party who went in
pursuit of the Indians found the body
of my child, which had been protected
from the wolves by a little dog that
was lying by its side. The body of the
other child had been almost entirely
destroyed by wolves.

"The five Indians, and one white
man named Morgan, who seemed more
barbarous than the Indians, after
possessing themselves of whatever of
the baggage they could conveniently
carry, and taking twelve of the horses,

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"The five Indians, and one white
man named Morgan, who seemed more
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carry, and taking twelve of the horses,
placed me on my horse and Mrs. Paulee
on hers and set out. The beds were
ripped open, the feathers emptied and
the ticking taken. We started up the
north fork of East river, an Indian
leading my horse. We continued on our
way, traveling in the middle of the
water for a mile or more, and then
went in the direction of the Blue
Stone, traveling all day and all night,
never stopping until late the next
night, when we encamped, our captors
taking care to build their fire in a sink
hole. I suffered much during those two
days, having had repeated falls from
my horse, caused by the savage
Morgan, who seemed to take a
malicious pleasure in cutting my horse
and causing him to throw me over his
head. I could learn nothing of their
purposes but through Morgan, who
informed me that they intended to
take us to a Shawnee town and make
squaws of us. They took no other

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precaution to secure us than to place us pretty well in their mist, and taking our shoes, which were returned to us next morning. I frequently thought of attempting to make my escape, but every time I raised my hand an Indian would raise his. I ate nothing for two or three days. The savages seemed desirous that we should partake of whatever they got to eat. Those who killed my child were now kinder than the rest. I had prepared myself with a little dried beef, biscuit and cheese, which I partook of. I also had a bottle of spirits to use in case of sickness, which was still hanging to the horn of my saddle, but becoming alarmed lest they might get drunk and become more barbarous, I loosed it and let it fall in the weeds, where it may remain to this day.

"The next day we continued our route in a westward direction through a wilderness, nothing occurring until we reached the Ohio river, where they placed our saddles in a canoe and crossed it, the Indians swimming beside the horses, and then across to the Scioto, and thence to the Miami. The Scioto we crossed at the old Chillicothe town. We forded the Miami, and came in sight of the Shawnee town, where we camped, and the next morning the Indians gave signal by firing the guns, and giving a peculiar yell, that they had returned with prisoners, plunder and scalps. The object in stopping was to prepare for some ceremonies attending all whose lot it was to be prisoners. Th

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waumpum belt, was king of the the battle of the wounded. Wa-ba-kah-kah-contented, to be ordered by greatest and hension was into their head one of the apprehension from the co prisoner, wh hearing that me, and th would be m my uneasir who inform anything, t any compel

"I was Simong Gi captured, c us that we that they compel an Indian wh particularl barbarity, such as s anything more tha done, f condition often—the man, and George, a Indians t and Girt named B

and one turned upon the first blow and returned it, which pleased the Indians so that he escaped the balance and was adopted. Through the interference of the chief I escaped running the gauntlet, but my follow-prisoner was forced to undergo it and suffered severely. We were then taken before the council and through an interpreter questioned closely. They inquired particularly if my husband was not a captain, and upon my replying in the negative they cautioned me not to tell a lie, being assured that he was a captain by the courageous manner in which he had behaved. Upon further consultation it was determined that I should be adopted in the family of Waba-kah-kah-to, into which family, having been gifted with the white waumpum belt, I entered. This chief was king of the tribe, and had been at the battle of the Point, where he was wounded. After my adoption Waba-kah-kah-to told me I must be contented, to fear no one, and not to be ordered by any of the women. My greatest and most distressing apprehension was that they should take it into their heads to compel me to marry one of the Indians, and this apprehension was rendered stronger from the conduct of a white female

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we continued our direction through the river, where they were in a canoe and swimming beside the Miami. The old man at the ford the sight of the Indians gave us, and giving a shout, had returned with scalps. The Indians prepare for all whose They came and one of them held out his hand, when he brought me a gang that he had at this time for my treatment by me from the gauntlet, and undergo, call a large number of boys armed. A prisoner is in distance, that can named forced started,

was king of the tribe, and had been at the battle of the Point, where he was wounded. After my adoption Wa-ba-kah-kah-to told me I must be contented, to fear no one, and not to be ordered by any of the women. My greatest and most distressing apprehension was that they should take it into their heads to compel me to marry one of the Indians, and this apprehension was rendered stronger from the conduct of a white female prisoner, who had intermarried, and hearing that it had been proposed to me, and that if I did not consent I would be murdered. I communicated my uneasiness to Wa-ba-kah-kah-to, who informed me that I need not fear anything, that there would never be any compulsion if I was unwilling.

"I was likewise further relieved by Simong Girty, who, soon after I was captured, came to see us, and informed us that we need not fear on that score, that they were not the people to compel any one to such a course. The Indian who killed my child seemed particularly desirous to atone for his barbarity, by various acts of kindness, such as sending for me to partake of anything he got. I suffered greatly, more than I otherwise would have done, from being in a delicate condition. I saw McKee and Girty often—the former was a gentlemanly man, and there were Simon, James and George, all three had Indian wives. The Indians thought a great deal of McKee and Girty. There was an Indian chief named Blue Pocket, who had married a

in, who shirt, About a met with McGuire taken by their ha rangers, defeat Nothing the sur made The Ir from t seemed taken secret firing. retur which we s of th taken left a miles which the s went lived suffer eight lived after calle in se made 178 near part

half-French woman of Detroit, who lived in great style, had curtained beds and silver spoons. I was fond of visiting this house; they always seemed kind, and desirous of giving me tea, etc. He had his negro slaves; so had McKee.

"Nothing of moment occurred until the May after my capture, when my little boy was born. An old Indian squaw took a chunk of fire and conducted me to the woods, where I was left alone with nothing but a shelter of bushes over me for the space of ten days, when I was permitted to return to the town. The squaws seemed very much delighted with my child, carrying it through the town, showing it with great joy, seeming to think it a beauty. There was a string of corn brought me and a mortar to pound it in, but luckily a man from Detroit, who had engaged me to make him a shirt, came with a kerchief of flour. About a year after I had been taken I met with a young man named Thomas McGuire, who had previously been taken by the Indians, but got out of their hands by joining a company of rangers, who informed me all about the defeat and death of my husband. Nothing of importance occurred until the summer of 1780, when Col. Clark made his incursion upon the Indians. The Indians knew of Clark's advance from the time he crossed the Ohio, and

individual who and killed my expedition into purpose that he to Virginia terminated by W a b a p u s Wa-ba-kah-kah

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met with a young man named Thomas McGuire, who had previously been taken by the Indians, but got out of their hands by joining a company of rangers, who informed me all about the defeat and death of my husband. Nothing of importance occurred until the summer of 1780, when Col. Clark made his incursion upon the Indians. The Indians knew of Clark's advance from the time he crossed the Ohio, and seemed very much alarmed. I was taken, with other prisoners, and secreted in the woods within hearing of firing. After the battle was over we returned to the town (Pickaway), which was entirely laid waste, where we stayed about a week—gathered of the corn and dried it, when I was taken with the fever and ague. We then left and went on fifty or one hundred miles. I had my horse and saddle, which I was permitted to ride, while the squaws carried large packages. We went where the hunting was good and lived the whole winter on meat. I suffered with fever and ague about eight weeks. At this place we settled, lived in camp during the winter, and afterwards built a town which was called McKeestown. I employed myself in sewing, got two shillings a shirt and made four a day. In the summer of 1782 there arose a difficulty which had nearly put an end to my career. A party of Indians, headed by the same

considerable boys and days before I its cause, where a blacksmith white man woman to inquire, and learned that upon my further, that been made numbers of our behalf for to ex preparation off in the old chief was an as of Shaw another character whole of the place every Wa-ba-k us. This ears, for Shawne principal conceal heard The m messen wampu of which the ex

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individual who had taken me prisoner
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expedition into Kentucky for the same
purpose that had formerly taken them
to Virginia, which expedition
terminated by the death of chief
W a b a p u s i t o, the son of
Wa-ba-kah-kah-to.

"The news of his death was received
with sorrowful lamentations by all of
the tribes. His father was inconsolable,
and required something to appease him
for his loss. There had been taken in
Kentucky two boys, Jacky Calaway,
about 9 years old, and Dicky Hoy,
about 12, who were placed with us,
and lived in Wa-ba-pusito's house. The
old chief, notwithstanding all the
partiality he had shown for me, was so
grieved by the death of his son that he
conceived the horrid idea of avenging
his loss by burning within his own
house the prisoners he had made, the
two boys and myself. I had observed a
considerable commotion for several
days before I was enabled to ascertain
its cause, when by accident as I passed
a blacksmith shop, I overheard the
white man inquire if 'that was the
woman to be burned. This made me
inquire, and to my surprise and horror
learned that the old chief had resolved
upon my destruction. I also learned
further, that the greatest exertions had
been made to avert our doom; that
numbers of Indians had interceded in

his son that he received the horrid idea of avenging his loss by burning within his own house the prisoners he had made, the two boys and myself. I had observed a considerable commotion for several days before I was enabled to ascertain its cause, when by accident as I passed a blacksmith shop, I overheard the white man inquire if that was the woman to be burned. This made me inquire, and to my surprise and horror learned that the old chief had resolved upon my destruction. I also learned further, that the greatest exertions had been made to avert our doom; that numbers of Indians had interceded in our behalf; that McKee had been sent for to exert his authority, and that preparations had been made to steal us off in the event of a failure with the old chief by every other means. There was an assembly of nearly all the tribes of Shawnees. Wa-ba-kah-kah-to and another chief of considerable character, sat over the council fire the whole of the night, consulting upon the place of our death, the chief using every argument to defend, and Wa-ba-kah-kah-to intent upon burning us. This I ascertained through my own ears, for having learned enough of the Shawnee language to understand the principal part of what was said, I concealed myself in their vicinity and heard all that passed between them. The morning, however, after this, a messenger arrived from McKee, with a wampum belt and a talk, the substance of which was that he would not suffer the execution.

"The old chief, I suppose, finding himself opposed by so many, and so violently, proposed at length that if the interpreter would give him a handsomely mounted rifle which he had in his hand that it would all be forgotten, to which the interpreter immediately acceded, and thus a rifle gun appeased what all argument of prudence or mercy, aided by an acknowledged partiality, failed to effect. After this took place the old chief's manner and treatment was the same. Following the advice of McKee, I disguised my knowledge of what had been in contemplation. The two boys were adopted, and little Jacky Calaway was placed with me.

"I heard through the Indians of Crawford's defeat, capture and death; saw the Indians upon their return from the fight with scalps. The reason they gave for treating Crawford so barbarously was in retaliation for accounts of the death of Cornstalk, and a Shawnee king who had commanded at the battle of the Point, and who had surrendered himself and son as hostages, and were treacherously murdered by Arbuckle's men, who were stationed at the Point. This was contrary to their commander's orders, and done under the pretext that Cornstalk's friends had murdered one Gilmore a short time before. It is

Calaway live comfort and morning plu winter and he come i hanging to on hand fo

"Between death and ransom occurred a comforta savages, an any tol meeting v between had not s there v attempts chief rep I was no would n and had Mr. Higgs in my l tried har sincere, price Indeed, the Indi whom I toward as any own ki

barbarously accounts of the death of Cornstalk, and a Shawnee king who had commanded at the battle of the Point, and who had surrendered himself and son as hostages, and were treacherously murdered by Arbuckle's men, who were stationed at the Point. This was contrary to their commander's orders, and done under the pretext that Cornstalk's friends had murdered one Gilmore a short time before. It is stated in a book called *Border Warfare*, that an Indian calling himself Job Hollis, who pretended friendship towards Capt. Arbuckle, but betrayed him, was recognized as one of the slain at Donnally's fort, but this is a mistake, as I saw and talked with Hollis during my captivity among the Shawnees, about his exploits in Greenbrier.

"The marriage ceremonies among the Shawnees consists in boiling a large vessel of dumplins, which were served out by the chief squaw in small vessels that every guest is expected to bring for the wedding. The dumplins the guest take home and eat, and the day following the bridegroom goes out and kills a deer which he presents to his wife, who takes it to her mother. She gives him bread and he gives her meat. The squaws do the principal part of the courting, the men being for the most part modest even to bashfulness. From the time of his adoption little Jack

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Calaway lived with me, and was a great comfort and relief. He had to take his morning plunge with the other Indians, winter and summer, and frequently has he come into the cabin with icicles hanging to his hair. I always had a fire on hand for him.

"Between the period of Crawford's death and the time an attempt to ransom me was made, nothing occurred worth transcribing. I lived as comfortably as one could among savages, and apart from friends without any tolerable probability of ever meeting with them. The hostile feelings between the Shawnees and Americans had not subsided. In the summer of '82 there were strong but ineffectual attempts made to redeem me. The old chief replied to all their proposals that I was not a slave to be sold and that he would not part with me. I was adopted and had become one of his family. A Mr. Higgins, whose generous exertions in my behalf can never be forgotten, tried hard. The old chief's feelings were sincere, and I do not think that any price could have overcome them. Indeed, there seemed on the part of all the Indians, the squaws especially with whom I had been living, an attachment toward me as ardent and affectionate as any I have ever known among my own kindred and friends. My feelings

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the Indians, the squaws especially with
whom I had been living, an attachment
toward me as ardent and affectionate
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toward the old chief were of course
anything but affectionate after I had
discovered his desire to sacrifice me
and my child to appease his anger on
account of the death of his son, and
when I perceived that the only obstacle
to my redemption was his will, it will
not be wondered at that I wished, nay,
that I prayed fervently for his death.
My prayer, however sinful it may seem,
was followed by his death. On the day
before he died I was summoned to
attend him, when he expressed a
consciousness that his end was nigh.
Directing my attention to a point in
the sky, he informed me that when the
sun reached that place his spirit would
take its flight. This presentiment was
correct, for precisely at the time he
appointed he expired. He expressed
great concern for my situation, was
fearful that my cabin would not be
kept supplied with wood, and
manifested a regard for me which he
could not have felt had he known my
anxiety for his death. My friend, Mr.

Higgins, immediately after the old chief's death, commenced negotiating for my ransom with the son of the old man, into whose custody I had gone, and after a short time succeeded by paying the sum of \$200. Yet there was an obstacle—the Indians were desirous of detaining my child, having taken it into their heads that it was not included in the bargain. A general council of the Shawnees was assembled before which I was summoned and their view made known regarding my child. They alleged that if they were to keep the child they would thereby have a pledge that I would occasionally visit them—to all of which I replied that I would never go without my child, that if it remained I would likewise. After this reply and short consultation, it was announced to me that I should be permitted to go and take my child with me. When I made known my determination to the squaws of leaving, their demonstrations of sorrow at parting with me were truly affecting. Notwithstanding the prospect of again meeting with my friends, I could not but shed tears upon parting with the poor creatures, who seemed so sincerely attached, and I shed tears of both joy and sorrow. Poor little Jacky! what would I not have given to have taken him with me, when he was

doing well. He fur company, laying in a fine which he and descending the when they were Mandan Indian all, he being a Jacky was red I left him and he lived to a about eighteen

"Polly Paul belonged to succeeded in a year before been permitted Detroit for the while there protected by at whose house an officer tried hard this man afterwards where she was

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Notwithstanding my friends, I could not but shed tears upon parting with the poor creatures, who seemed so sincerely attached, and I shed tears of both joy and sorrow. Poor little Jacky! what would I not have given to have taken him with me, when he was exclaiming, 'What shall I do now?'

"I was taken to Mr. McCormick, where I lived until the following spring when I set out for my home in company with eight other ransomed captives, and had a tedious travel through a wilderness the greater part of the way, during which time we suffered much for the want of something to eat. For three days we had nothing whatever to eat, and my poor child would have died had it not been for the nourishment afforded by a few seeds with which I had provided myself before leaving the Indian settlement. I had the good fortune soon afterwards to secure a pheasant from a hawk, which enable myself and child to stand it better. After eight days we reached Pittsburg, when I was made sensible of the effect of habit, by being placed in a feather bed, in which it was impossible for me to sleep. From Pittsburg home we had a very pleasant journey.

"My son John Paulee grew up with every promise and prospect of

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doing well. He went as secretary to a fur company, and had succeeded in laying in a fine quantity of furs, with which he and the company were descending the Yellow Stone river, when they were attacked by a tribe of Mandan Indians, who murdered nearly all, he being among the number. Little Jacky was redeemed about a year after I left him and came to Kentucky, where he lived to a good old age, and died about eighteen months ago.

"Polly Paulke, my sister-in-law, who belonged to a couple of squaws, succeeded in making her escape about a year before I was redeemed. She had been permitted to go on a visit to Detroit for the purpose of trading, and while there gave them the slip. She was protected by the governor at Detroit, at whose house she afterward married an officer named Myers. This officer tried hard for my redemption. With this man she went to England, and afterwards returned to Georgetown, where she was finally murdered."

tried hard for my redemption. With this man she went to England, and afterwards returned to Georgetown, where she was finally murdered."

HON. ALLEN T. CAPERTON

To whom was dictated the foregoing narrative, was born in Union, Monroe county, on the 21st day of November, 1810. His ancestors on the paternal side were from England, while those on the maternal side were from the highlands of Scotland. His great grandparents were among the first settlers upon the headwaters of the Great Kanawha—a section of country then overrun by bands of hostile savages, one of which murdered an infant of his grandmother's and carried her into captivity, in which condition she remained for a period of four years.

Hugh Caperton, the father of Allen T., was a man of great ability, the strictest integrity, and commanded great influence in the section of the State in which he resided. He represented his district in the thirteenth congress of the United States, and was an intimate friend and admirer of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other leaders of the Whig party to which he belonged.

Mr. Caperton passed his earlier years at Union, where he was taught the rudiments of an English education. At the age of fourteen he went to

Huntsville, Alabama, to attend school, and in company with an elder brother made the long journey on horseback. He afterward attended the University of Virginia, and completed his education at Yale College in 1832, graduating seventh in a class of fifty-five, at the age of twenty-two. In college, as in after life, he was noted for his studious habits, industry and good deportment; though modest and reserved, he was popular with his fellow students and highly esteemed by the faculty.

After leaving college he read law in the office of the late Judge Briscoe Baldwin at Staunton, Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and began the practice of his chosen profession at his native town, Union. In the year 1841 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and in 1844 to the State senate. In one or the other houses at various times until 1860. In 1848 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Zachariah Taylor for the presidency. In 1850 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the most liberal constitution Virginia ever had. It was in the year 1862 that he was elected by the assembly of Virginia

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UNION, COUNTY SEAT OF MONROE

The present site of the town was selected by the court in 1799 as the location of the public building. It was made a town by legislative enactment on the 6th day of January, 1800. In Henning's General Statutes for that

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Richard Shanklin is said to have
been the first merchant; he began
business in the year 1800. Henry
Alexander and Hugh Caperton, doing
business under the firm name of
Alexander & Co., were the second,
beginning business about the year
1802. The third were Andrew Beirne
and George Beirne, doing business as
A. & G. Beirne; the fourth was Andrew
Beirne, jr., and John Burnside, the
latter afterward a millionaire in New
Orleans; the fifth were Benjamin F.
Steele and Madison McDaniel, whose
firm name was Steele & McDaniel.
They were doing business as late as the
year 1840.

It will be seen by reference to the
history of the first county court
(1779), that James Alexander was
granted a license to keep an ordinary at
his house, where Union now stands,
but the first hotel proper was built by
Charles Friend in the year 1802. Six
years later, in 1808, Henry Alexander
built the second hotel. It still stands
and is now know as the Union House,
with Cyrus S. McKenzie as proprietor.
The first resident minister was the Rev.
John McCue, the first Presbyterian
preacher in the Greenbrier country.
The post office was established in
1800, with James A. Shanklin as
postmaster. The office was kept in a
small log house which still stands on

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the lot now owned by C. A. Shanklin and brothers.

The town was incorporated in 1868, the charter bearing date on the 14th of July of that year. The first officers were Alfred Phillips, mayor; Lewis Callaway, recorder; Andrew Prentice, A. G. Tebbetts, G. W. Davis, John R. Wiseman and William Monroe, councilmen; and D. C. Callaway, sergeant. The present are A. B. Connell, mayor; W. S. Early, recorder; C. A. Shanklin, R. J. Crebbs, Lewis Spangler, C. M. Davis and Dr. J. L. Dunlap, councilmen; and J. L. Fry, sergeant and street commissioner.

There are in the town at present three general mercantile establishments, one grocery and confectionery, two drug stores, one harness shop, one bank, one barber shop, two hotels, one newspaper (The Border Watchman), two silversmiths one shoemaker, one tannery, two blacksmiths, four resident physicians, two resident ministers, ten resident attorneys, one dentist, one cabinet maker and two carpenters.

UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

After the town was formed (1868) a church was erected on the west side of the creek just above the court-house. It is a pleasant, comfortable place for worship. It is a large village.

In the town there is a church. Houston Hutchins presented without surmounting was established from 1794.

The emigrants and descendants of English

shop, two hotels, one newspaper (The Border Watchman), two silversmiths, one shoemaker, one tannery, two blacksmiths, four resident physicians, two resident ministers, ten resident attorneys, one dentist, one cabinet maker and two carpenters.

UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church now known as the Union Presbyterian Church was originally known by the name of "Good Hope," and afterwards by that of "Concord," bearing one or the other of these names as long as the congregation worshipped in the first church building. That structure stood about one and a half miles south of the village of Union, in the midst of a grove of towering oaks, over-looking the deep vale through which Indian creek winds its way. It was built of unhewn logs, on a stone foundation, and was about twenty-five feet square. In all probability it was in every respect just like the two houses of worship built by the people of Greenbrier county (Of which Monroe was a part) about the same time, which the Rev. Dr. McElheny, in his semi-centennial sermon, described as "made of unhewn logs, covered with clap boards, and the floors laid with pieces of hewn timber, instead of plank. No provision was made for warming them, but when the weather was cold large log fires were kindled in front of the building for the comfort of the congregation."

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After the county of Monroe was formed (1799) and a court-house was erected with a village laid out as a countyseat, the log church on Indian creek (just described) was abandoned, and the congregation worshiped in the court-house; when the weather was pleasant, however, and large numbers came together, as was common, particularly on communion occasions, worship was held in a shady grove of large sugar maples adjacent to the village.

In the year 1875 the ruins of this church were visited by Dr. S. R. Houston, in company with George W. Hutchinson, one of the deacons of the present organization, who found them without difficulty amid their romantic surroundings. The precise time when it was erected cannot be ascertained, but from the best information now to be obtained, it was erected about the year 1794.

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The majority of the early settlers
emigrated from the valley of Virginia,
and were generally of "Scotch-Irish"
descent, with a goodly number of
English and Germans, whose posterity
form a respected and influential
portion of the community at the
present time. The first permanent
settlement within the present limits of
Monroe and Greenbrier counties was
made about the year 1769, and not
long after this event missionaries came
out on the frontier and labored among
the people. When Dr. McElheny first
visited this country, which was very
early in the present century, the
tradition was that a Mr. Crawford, who
came from the south branch of the
Potomac, was the first minister who
visited the Greenbrier valley. The
names of Frazier Read and others
were also mentioned, but nothing
definite has ever been ascertained as to
the precise period of their labors, the
length of time they remained, or by
whom they were sent. Their ministry,
however, seems to not have been
without gratifying results. In the
meantime the ministers of the Baptist
and Methodist churches found their
way to this section, and the Rev. John
Alderson, of the former, organized a
church in 1781, while the latter
formed the old "Rehoboth" church in
the year 1786.

The Rev. John McCue organized the church now called Union in the year 1783 (it was then called Good Hope), on Indian creek. Mr. McCue was licensed to preach the gospel by "old Hanover Presbytery," at Timber Ridge Church, May 22, 1782. He preached his sermon for ordination at "Old Monmouth," May 20, 1783, and the ordination services were ordered to take place in the congregation of "Camp Union" (now Lewisburg) and "Good Hope," on the first Wednesday of August, 1783, Mr. Hodge to preach the sermon, Mr. McConnel to preside, and Mr. Crawford to give the charge; Mr. Scott and Mr. Houston were also appointed to attend.

Mr. McCue was one of the twelve ministers that constituted Lexington Presbytery at its organization on the 26th of September, 1786. September 20, 1791, he was released from the churches of Greenbrier, of which Monroe was then a part. As a pioneer minister, his name should be held in remembrance with those of Revs. Wilson, Crawford and Montgomery. Mr. McCue was succeeded in the pastorate of the Union church by the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby in the year 1794.

churches of Greenbrier, of which Monroe was then a part. As a pioneer minister, his name should be held in remembrance with those of Revs. Wilson, Crawford and Montgomery. Mr. McCue was succeeded in the pastorate of the Union church by the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby in the year 1794. No records remain to show what was done during his ministry here, which, however, continued only a short time, when he returned to the East, and there was now a period of several years during which the church was without a pastor.

It was in the year 1808 that the celebrated Dr. McElheny was installed pastor of this and the Lewisburg churches. He was licensed by Lexington Presbytery February 11, 1808, at New Providence church, in Rockbridge county, of which the Rev. Samuel Brown was pastor. Dr. McElheny preached his first sermon in the house of William Haynes, in the gap—now the residence of Mrs. R. McNutt—and the second in the court-house at Union. He continued to be the pastor of the Union church from 1808 to 1835—a period of nearly twenty-seven years—during all of which time his regular appointments were at Union and various points in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant, among them the private residences of James Murdock and George Kinkaid. During Dr. McElheny's pastorate he

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was frequently assisted by the Rev. William Graham, who preached for the people of the Gap for more than a year.

On the 26th day of October, 1842, the Rev. Samuel R. Houston was elected a stated supply. He had spent several years as a missionary in Greece and Turkey, laboring under the direction of the American board of foreign missions, and having been prevented from returning to the East to a more distant field—Persia—the way was open for his acceptance of a call to labor with the Union and Mount Pleasant churches, a field he has been occupying for a period of forty-one years. During this portion of his pastorate, before the division of the Union church, 269 members were added, and since that event the names of 107 more have been placed upon the church register. In the forty-one years of the pastor's ministry, he has never been kept out of the pulpit but in three solitary instances.

Mrs. Annie E. Randolph, of this church, is now a missionary at Hanchow, China, and Miss Janet Hay Houston, daughter of the pastor, is connected with the Matamoras mission in Mexico. The present elders are Benjamin Grigsby Dunlap, Dr. Walter Douglass, Andrew H. Houston, F. D. Wheelright and Samuel A. Houston. The deacons are George W. Hutchinson and William Steele.

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Every student of American church
history must read the story of this
organization with the deepest interest,
for the reason that it is believed to
have been the first Protestant church
formed west of the Alleghany
mountains. It had an existence four
years before the settlement at Marietta,
the oldest in Ohio, and ten years
before the French settled at Galipolis.

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It dates its institution on the 24th
day of November, 1781—102 years
ago. On that day the Rev. John
Alderson, together with his wife and
ten other persons, met at a point on
the bank of Greenbrier river, opposite
the present site of the town of
Alderson, and when they adjourned
the work was done, and the first

pioneer church had an existence. The first house of worship was erected in the year 1783, and stood upon the site of the present church building, the fourth at the same place. In the ensuing nineteen years three other churches were organized, and in 1802 they, together with the present one, united, and formed what has ever since been known as the Greenbrier Association, which at the time numbered 4 churches, 3 ordained ministers, and 214 members, 39 of which belonged to the Greenbrier church. In the next few years many accessions were made, but in consequence of emigration to the West the clear increase in membership was inconsiderable.

In 1812 there were 12 churches belonging to the association, which now numbered 6 ordained ministers and 339 members; but in this year the Teays Valley Association was formed, by which the Greenbrier was left with but five churches, among them the parent with 42 members. In 1820 two other churches were formed, the nucleus of both being taken from the Greenbrier church, leaving it but 30 members. One of these (the Indian Creek Church) became anti-missionary, and ceased to be a part of Greenbrier Association.

On the 2nd day of March, 1821, the

first Baptist Church erected their first house of worship at his own expense.

The church, in a way, a new membership was colored, a total reported the following pastors and all past forty years L. A. Alder Woodson, 2, Ellison 7, Chandler 50 to the church from 1850 baptized 49 Bibb 120, 200. From baptized 6 Bragg 8, T the last de Givens bapt (who went Blue Sul 6-total 65

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Association.

On the 2nd day of March, 1821, the
Rev. John Alderson, after a short
illness, passed from among the living.
All that was mortal of him now reposes
in the quiet church-yard. Above his
tomb has been reared an appropriate
slab, but his most lasting monument is
the old church, founded by himself, by
the side of the little river, and which he
served faithfully for more than forty
years. He was succeeded by the Rev.
James Ellison, and from this date
frequent changes occur in the
pastorate. Elder Robert Tisdale
preaced for the church a short time;
then the name of James O. Alderson
appears as pastor. His death occurred,
probably, in 1832. Then Elders John
Spotts, Edwin Woodson, William C.
Ligan, A. Freeman and V. Mason
appear to have preached occasionally
during the years 1832-3. In 1834 Elder
James Ellison died, and Lewis A.
Alderson was ordained and chosen to
the pastorate. Nearly a quarter of a
century ago he removed to Atchison
City, Kansas, where he organized the

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first Baptist Church in that city, and
 erected their first house of worship at
 his own expense.

The church grew as years passed
 a way, and in 1835 the
 membership was 123 white and 15
 colored, a total of 138, and in 1840 it
 reported the names of 145 members.
 The following shows the names of the
 pastors and also the accessions for the
 past forty years: From 1840 to 1850
 L. A. Alderson baptized 46, E. W.
 Woodson, 2, W. G. Margrove 8, M.
 Ellison 7, James Remley 67, H. J.
 Chandler 50—a total of 179 additions
 to the church. In the next ten years,
 from 1850 to 1860, L. A. Alderson
 baptized 49, W. G. Margrove 29, M. T.
 Bibb 120, S. Livermore 2—a total of
 200. From 1860 to 1870, M. Ellison
 baptized 60, William Fisher 48, John
 Bragg 8, T. Givens 78—total of 189. In
 the last decade, from 1870 to 1880, T.
 Givens baptized 84, W. K. Williams 9
 (who went to form the members of the
 Blue Sulphur Church), Bolus Cade
 6—total 69.

From the foregoing it will be seen
 that in the last forty years 658 persons
 have been added by baptism alone, and
 that during the 102 years of its
 existence nearly 2,000 have held
 membership in it. This church was
 organized when the scream of wild
 beasts and wilder men was heard along
 the banks of the river and among the
 mountains amid which it was founded.
 The present membership is 217, and
 the Rev. M. Ellison is the present
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REV. JOHN ALDERSON

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REV. JOHN ALDERSON

The pioneer preacher and founder of the above church, the first in the Greenbrier valley, deserves more than a passing notice. His father, the Rev. John Alderson, sr., was a native of Yorkshire, England. Early in life he was about to form a matrimonial relation displeasing to his father, who, for the purpose of preventing it, furnished the son a horse and money and induced the son to travel to England. This he did, but after disposing of the horse and spending all the money he had, he, without his father's knowledge, sailed for America. Upon his arrival in this country, the captain of the vessel in which he came over sold him out to defray the

expense of his passage. He was purchased by a farmer named Curtiss, who resided in New Jersey. Here he behaved so well that at the expiration of his term of service he married his master's daughter. Soon after, he entered the ministry, and was for a time stationed at Germantown, Pennsylvania, from which place he removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, where he was connected with the Lynville Creek Church. He died in 1781, the same year in which his son, the subject of this sketch, founded the Greenbrier Church. His forty years ministry and triumphant death, in 1821, have already been noticed.

At the time of his first visit to Greenbrier country, he was accompanied by his brother-in-law, William Morris, and both had patents for 1,200 acres of land. They decided to locate their lands in the vicinity of the present town of Alderson, but upon investigation found that Samuel Lewis had received a patent for and had located a large tract just below where the town now stands. Mr. Alderson could not find the northern boundary of the Lewis lands, and he made his survey so as to include the bottom lands just below Alderson, and extending some distance up the river, above where the town now stands. He afterwards learned that his grant "straggled" or lapped over on the Lewis survey, and he accordingly extended his further into the mountains, so as to include the 1,200 acres. Mr. Morris crossed over to the north side of the river and there located his lands and chose the site of his future home, but Mr. Alderson reared his cabin immediately on the river bank on the exact spot on which the Alderson Hotel, one of the best along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, now stands.

Classical School. He then Dickinson College, a Pennsylvania, and was graduated that institution on the 3rd of 1825. Soon after his graduation he became an instructor in the school for the Deaf and Dumb in Philadelphia, in which he continued about six years. He then entered the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, where he remained one year, when the Asiatic Society appeared, and he, with other Southern students, entered the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia.

He was licensed to preach in 1827, and on the 17th of January, 1828, he was ordained at Staunton, and to labor as an Evangelist in the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having tendered his body before leaving. He had been assigned to a field in Asia (Old Kaiseriah), also B. Adger, of Carolina. At Boston, August 1828, he received their instructions from the committee of the American Board. At that time Lorenzo W. F. was sent to the Island of Rev. James I. Massachusetts, to F.

Mr. Houston's missionary work. Greek mission on the 8th of November continued to labor and one half year most violent opposition. Greek and Catholic the Greek part instruction of all teachers, but he was invited by a Massachusetts.

made his survey so as to include the bottom lands just below Alderson, and extending some distance up the river, above where the town now stands. He afterwards learned that his grant "shingled," or lapped over on the Lewis survey, and he accordingly extended his further into the mountains, so as to include the 1,200 acres. Mr. Morris crossed over to the north side of the river and there located his lands and chose the site of his future home, but Mr. Alderson reared his cabin immediately on the river bank on the exact spot on which the Alderson Hotel, one of the best along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, now stands.

REV. SAMUEL R. HOUSTON

Another eminent minister of the Gospel in Monroe deserves mention—the Rev. S. R. Houston. He was born at Rural Valley, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 12, 1806. Until the age of sixteen he was under the tuition of his father, the Rev. Samuel Houston, in the Rural Valley

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Classical School. He then entered
Dickinson College, at Carlisle,
Pennsylvania, and was graduated from
that institution on the 3rd day of July,
1825. Soon after his graduation he
became an instructor in the Institution
for the Deaf and Dumb, at
Philadelphia, in which capacity he
continued about six years. In 1831, he
entered the theological seminary at
Princeton, New Jersey, and remained a
year, when the Asiatic cholera made its
appearance, and he, together with
other Southern students, went to the
Union Theological Seminary, in
Virginia.

He was licensed to preach in 1834,
and on the 17th of January following
he was ordained at Staunton, Virginia,
to labor as an Evangelist under the
direction of the American board of
commissioners for foreign missions, he
having tendered his services to that
body before leaving college, and having
been assigned to a field in Asia Minor
(Old Kaiseria), along with Rev. John
B. Adger, of Charleston, South
Carolina. At Boston, in Essex Street
Church, August 17, 1834, they
received their commission and
instructions from the prudential
committee of the board. At the same
time Lorenzo W. Pease, of New York,
was sent to the Island of Cypress, and
Rev. James L. Merrick, of
Massachusetts, to Persia.

Carolina. At Boston, in Essex Street Church, August 17, 1834, they received their commission and instructions from the prudential committee of the board. At the same time Lorenzo W. Pease, of New York, was sent to the Island of Cypress, and Rev. James L. Merrick, of Massachusetts, to Persia.

Mr. Houston sailed and began his missionary work as a helper for the Greek mission on the island of Scio, on the 8th of November, 1835. Here he continued to labor for the space of two and one half years, meeting with the most violent opposition from both the Greek and Catholic Christians. At last the Greek patriarch forbade the instruction of all children by foreign teachers, but just then Mr. Houston was invited by a Greek chieftain named Mavromichalis, to remove from Scio to "Free Greece" and establish a mission among the Spartans in the province of Laconia in the Morea or Peloponnesus. This invitation was accepted by our missionary who at once repaired to Areopolis, the capital of Laconia, where he established a mission school, the effects of which are yet visible after a lapse of nearly half a century. After remaining here three or four years, he was forced by the ill health of his family to abandon the work for a

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time; this he did and went to Athens, where one of his children died. He then sought a more congenial clime and removed to Egypt, where for six months he preached in the chapel of the British consulate at Alexandria; but at last the worst was realized, and his wife died at Cairo, in that far off land.

Mr. Houston then returned to Greece and once more entered upon his work, but at the end of one and a half years his only remaining child was attacked with what was pronounced an incurable malady, and he was advised to bring it to America and place it under the care of relatives. This he did, returning by way of the island of Malta, and Marseilles in France, and reaching his home in Virginia, in August, 1841. He never returned to his foreign field, but how he accepted a call from the Union Church, and how nobly he has carried forward the work so nobly begun by McCue, Grisby and Dr. McElheny, has been told in the history of that church.

MONROE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

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returning and Marseilles in France, Malta, and reaching his home in Virginia, in August, 1841. He never returned to his foreign field, but how he accepted a call from the Union Church, and how nobly he has carried forward the work so nobly begun by McCue, Grisby and Dr. McElheny, has been told in the history of that church.

MONROE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

The first settlers of Monroe were men tried and true; men many of whom had spent their lives in the hot bed of Indian warfare. Some were with Lewis at Point Pleasant in 1774; others were with Gates and Greene at Camden, Kings mountain, and Guilford Court House, while others still were with Washington at White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, and many other bloody fields of the Revolution. They grew old, and their posterity, as all sat around the evening fire, listened to their recitals of struggles fierce and wild. These were treasured and transmitted from generation to generation, and with them descended that spirit of patriotism and love of country which actuated the sons of Virginia a century before.

When in 1861, the storm of the civil war swept over the land, and the Old Dominion was fast becoming one great battle field, then it was that the sons of Monroe—descended from the soldiers of a bygone age, were ready and many of them hastened to enroll their names and shoulder arms in defense of their native State. Several companies now mustered and hastened to the front.

could be ascertained.

Hugh S. Tiffany,
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went to Athens, and died. He then returned to his native clime and where for six years he lived in the chapel of Alexandria; but he died, and his body was buried at far off land, and he returned to his native place upon the death of one and a young child was pronounced an orphan. He was advised to go to his native place and place it there. This he did, and the island of St. John in France, Virginia, in 1859, returned to his native place and accepted a position, and how the work was done by him and his wife in the

Whether they were soldiers in the truest sense of the word let their record answer. The first organization which left the county, was the.

MONROE GUARDS, COMPANY D, 27TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY

This company was organized in 1859, soon after the John Brown raid at Harpers Ferry, and when the tocsin of war sounded through their native mountains the men composing it were ready and at once marched to the seat of war. We here append a partial list and record of the company so far as it could be ascertained.

Hugh S. Tiffany, captain, killed at first battle of Manassas; Joseph Zoll, first lieutenant; Joseph G. Wiley, second lieutenant, wounded at first battle of Manassas; Henry F. Mitchell, third lieutenant; William Hinton; Wyley Wingfield, killed at first battle of Manassas; Robert Camp, killed at first Manassas; Robert Sams, John Conner, killed at first Manassas; Robert Hamilton, killed at first Manassas; Davidson Shanklin, died at Culpeper Court House from wounds received at first Manassas; John A. Lynch, wounded in thigh at first Manassas; Archibald Campbell, killed at first

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Conner, killed at first Manassas; Robert
Hamilton, killed at first Manassas;
Davidson Shanklin, died at Culpeper
Court House from wounds received at
first Manassas; John A. Lynch,
wounded in thigh at first Manassas;
Archibald Campbell, killed at first
Manassas; Charles A. Shanklin,
wounded in left hand at first Manassas;
James L. Lynch, wounded in the head
at first Manassas; William H. Jennings,
wounded in leg at first Manassas; Green
Rutledge, wounded in shoulder at first
Manassas; Andrew Taylor, wounded in
face at Manassas; Charles Tiffany,
wounded in hip and a second time in
the thigh while being carried off the
field at Manassas; Lewis C. Hall;
George W. Hall, killed at Cold Harbor,
Virginia; Harvey Neal, Cyrus F. Neal,
Allen Neal, William Beamer; William
McNutt, wounded in the neck at
Chancellorsville, Virginia; William
Young; Samuel Windel, afterward
killed near Richmond, while in artillery
service; Richard L. McCartney,
wounded in groin at Richmond;
William Persinger; Dr. John Patton,
died at Aldea, Virginia, of wounds
received at first Manassas; William
Patton, wounded in the hand at first
Manassas; M. P. Diddle, Thomas Frist,
Thomas Parks, Abram Frist, A. M.
Shanklin, E. L. Shanklin, John Tiffany,

Henry L. Shanklin, Joseph Ford, James Bicket, John A. Wilson, John Fry, William Jones; Lewis A. Lynch, wounded at first Manassas; Eldridge Bostwick, George Scott, Lewis A. Crebs; Frank Wilson, captain of the company after the reorganization, and wounded at Monacacy junction; Frederick Freeman, James Hanly, William Shirey, William J. Whitcomb, taken prisoner at Fisherville, Virginia, and confined in Fort Delaware; William Steel, Hugh Caperton, John M. Alexander, Patrick Cavanaugh; James W. McGhan, wounded in breast and hand at second Manassas; George T. Lynch, Lorenzo McGee, William A. Young (Mountain Bill), Jacob H. Dunsmore, M. L. Conrad, William McDaniel, William Tiffany, William L. Sanders; George W. Foster, wounded in leg at first Manassas; B. A. Hall, William Hall, Joseph Tiffany, Lewis Criner, L. F. Cook, A. N. Nickell, J. M. Nickell, Addison Leach, Preston Leach, John C. Beamer, F. H. Brown, William Carper, John Buckner, Michael Foster, and William Beamer. The two last named were awarded the laurel wreath as being the bravest men in the 27th regiment.

Nickell, Addison Leach, F. H. Brown, William John C. Beamer, F. H. Brown, William Carper, John Buckner, Michael Foster, and William Beamer. The two last named were awarded the laurel wreath as being the bravest men in the 27th regiment.

BRYAN'S BATTERY

Was enlisted in Monroe. It was so called because it was commanded by Captain T. A. Byran, now of Baltimore. It went to Lewisburg early in 1862, when it was regularly mustered into the service by General Heath. We here give the names of eighty-two of the members composing it: Captain, T. A. Byran; A. N. Campbell, Alexander Sydnor, William Steele, J. D. McCartney, C. A. Shanklin, C. M. Davis, Daniel Devine, J. A. Wallace, H. B. Long, G. W. Bugg, J. A. Lynch, M. S. Erskine, M. M. Kersinger, A. Y. Leach, William Fuller, Alexander Smith, L. D. Meredith, G. T. Nicke., B. F. Irons, M. Bicket, C. Dunbar, D. W. Foster, D. C. Campbell, Preston Clarke, Alexander Bland, C. Leach, W. Y. Irons, W. H. H. Campbell, William Leach, Edward Campbell, George Young, James Dooley, William Parker, Charles Vass, Alexander Boyd, George Branham, John W. Graves, Richard Thomas, M. L. Connell, George Boyd, A. M. Shanklin, John W.

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Wallace, William Wallace, James
 Kesinger, William Carter, A. A.
 McColister, James Clarke, Preston
 Parker, Robert Parker, George Allen,
 Thomas Murrell, Charles Murrell, John
 Rusk, Mason Rusk, J. Howell, Milton
 Humphries, A. Humphreys, Charles
 Obenchaine, John A. Francis, William
 Francis, Hugh Caperton; George Parris,
 killed at Cloyds mountain; Dennis
 Kelly, killed at Cloyds
 mountain;—Cresier, killed at New River
 bridge; Andrew Dolan, killed at Cloyds
 mountain; M. Dolan, Andrew
 Tomlinson, Joseph Tomlinson, John
 Sims, Jasper Tabler, Lieutenant Tabler,
 H. Branham, Lieutenant Folks, John
 Lewis, Timothy Ryley, Edward
 Collins, James Carroll and Joshua
 Leach, killed at Lewisburg, West
 Virginia.

NEWSPAPERS, LODGES, ETC.,
 OF MONROE COUNTY

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Lewis, James Carroll and Edward
 Collins, killed at Lewisburg, West
 Leach, Virginia.

NEWSPAPERS, LODGES, ETC., OF MONROE COUNTY

The first newspaper established in the county was the *Union Republican*, which made its appearance in the year 1850. It was published by John W. Patterson, and after a short life of two years it suspended for want of patronage.

The second venture in the field of journalism was that of Charles McL. Johnston, who, in April, 1852, began the publication of a paper which he named *The Farmer's Friend* and *Fireside Companion*. He issued it until 1853, when he sold it to William Hinton, who changed the name to that of *The Mountain Orator*, and who published it until 1854, when he sold it to a joint stock company composed of General A. A. Chapman, C. J. Beirne, and others, which continued its publication under the editorial management of Stewart I. Warren. The company changed the name to that of the *Union Democrat*. At the end of a year Mr. Warren was succeeded in the management by George W. Clark, and he repaired to Lewisburg, where he founded the *Lewisburg Chronicle*. After a short time, Mr. Clark yielded the editorial pen to Samuel W. Wendel, who continued the paper until 1861, when the war came on and it suspended.

Soon after the suspension of the last-named, the office material passed

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 William Fuller,
 Meredith, G. T.
 M. Bicket, C.
 C. Campbell,
 ler Bland, C.
 H. Campbell,
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 oley, William
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 W. Graves,
 L. Connell,
 lin, John W.

into the possession of John McCreery, whose son Thomas, a deaf mute, in 1867 began the publication of the third paper, which he called the *Monroe Register*. In 1869 Richard Burk purchased a half interest in the office, and soon after became sole proprietor. He changed it to a Republican organ and continued to issue it regularly in 1881, when he removed the office to Hinton, the countyseat of Summers, where it is now published under the name of the *Hinton Republican*.

The fourth paper published in the county was the *Monroe Republican*, the first number of which appeared in the early part of the year 1867. Alexander Humphrey was proprietor and Cyrus Newlon and William A. Monroe were the editors. It suspended in 1870, and the material was purchased by Burk, of the *Register*.

The fifth was *The Border Watchman*; it was started in 1871 by Elbert Fowler, who published it until 1874, when he sold it to A. C. Houston, who in turn soon after disposed of it to Charles McL. Johnston, who published until his death, in 1880, at which time his son, Albert Sidney Johnston, assumed the management of the paper and still

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Elbert Fowler, who published it until 1874, when he sold it to A. C. Houston, who in turn soon after disposed of it to Charles McL. Johnston, who published until his death, in 1880, at which time his son, Albert Sidney Johnston, assumed the management of the paper and still continues it.

On the 1st day of February, 1879, the initial number of a weekly paper made its appearance at Alderson, under the name of *The Alderson Enterprise*. The editor and proprietor was John N. Ferguson, late of Virginia. On the 1st day of September 1882, J. A. D. Turner became sole proprietor and changed the name to that of *The Alderson Statesman*. He continued it until the winter of 1882-3, when C. L. Peck purchased a half interest. In August, 1883, John M. Ferguson bought the remaining half share of Mr. Turner, and the paper now makes its weekly visits to its patrons under the management of C. L. Peck, publisher, and J. M. Ferguson, editor.

MONROE LODGE, NO. 77 A. F. & A. M.

Located at Union, began work under a dispensation from the grand lodge of Virginia in 1845, and was regularly chartered by that body as

Located under a chart of Virginia on A. L. 5852, officers were priest; John John Ross, in 1874.

ALDERSON

Located under a chart of West V 5875, A. members Alderson, A. McD. B. Smithson, John Black Barksdale. Mayo, W. and S. R. are Tay Campbell, W.; S. R. secretary; Boyd, J.

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Union Lodge, No. 12, on the 11th day
 of December, A. L. 5849, A. D. 1849.
 The first officers under the charter
 were William W. Spencer, W. M.;
 Charles Baldwin, S. W., and Jacob Zoll,
 J. W. After the war this lodge returned
 its charter to the grand lodge of
 Virginia, and on the 13th day of
 November, A. L. 5879, A. D. 1879,
 received one from the grand lodge of
 West Virginia, by which its number was
 changed from 12 to 77. Under this
 charter the first officers were Andrew
 H. Johnston, W. M.; Michael A. Steele,
 S. W., and Henry S. Shanklin, J. W.
 The present officers are William H.
 Sydnor, W. M.; J. D. McCartney, S. W.;
 J. M. Rowan, J. W.; Henry Robinson,
 treasurer; J. L. Dunlap, secretary; C. S.
 McKenzie, S. D.; R. A. Boyd, J. D.,
 and W. J. Whitcomb, tyler. Present
 membership, 32.

DOVE CHAPTER, NO. 37

R. A. M.

Located at Union, was instituted
 under a charter from the grand lodge
 of Virginia on the 25th day of January,
 A. L. 5852, A. D. 1852. The first
 officers were Joel McPherson, high
 priest; John M. Alderson, king, and
 John Ross, scribe. It suspended work
 in 1874.

ALDERSON LODGE, NO. 70,

A. F. & A. M.

Located at Alderson, was instituted

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DOVE CHAPTER, NO. 37 R. A. M.

Located at Union, was instituted
under a charter from the grand lodge
of Virginia on the 25th day of January,
A. L. 5852, A. D. 1852. The first
officers were Joel McPherson, high
priest; John M. Alderson, king, and
John Ross, scribe. It suspended work
in 1874.

ALDERSON LODGE, NO. 70, A. F. & A. M.

Located at Alderson, was instituted
under a charter from the grand lodge
of West Virginia, March 25, A. L.
5875, A. D. 1875. The charter
members were J. P. Mayo, George
Alderson, S. R. Hill, A. E. T. Scruggs,
A. McD. Browning, B. F. Irons, T. L.
Smithson, A. J. Ware, J. A. Gortner,
John Blaker, William Boa and W. L.
Barksdale. The first officers were J. P.
Mayo, W. M.; George Alderson, S. W.,
and S. R. Hill, J. W. The present ones
are Taylor Mann, W. M.; L. C.
Campbell, S. W. W.; J. G. Lobbon, J.
W.; S. R. Hill, treasurer; J. P. Patton,
secretary; W. C. Kunkle, S. D.; George
Boyd, J. D., and J. A. Gortner, tyler.

ROCKY POINT LODGE, NO. 61, A. F. & A. M.

Located at the village of Rocky
Point, seven miles north of Union, was

organized under a charter from the grand lodge of West Virginia in August, A. L. 5873, A. D. 1873. The present officers are W. L. Cornell, W. M.; J. A. Godwin, S. W.; William Shields, J. W.; W. J. Slonaker, treasurer; W. S. Stroman, secretary; B. S. Cook, S. D.; C. H. Burdett, J. D., and W. P. Boyer, tyler.

DOVE LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

Located at Peterstown, was organized under a dispensation on the 6th day of February, A. L., 5868, A. D. 1868, at Grey Sulphur Springs, and received its charter a year later, at which time the officers were H. B. Barbour, W. M.; H. C. Byrnsides, S. W., and L. C. Hale, J. W. The present membership is 35.

BANK OF UNION

Was chartered on the 25th day of January, 1873. The incorporators were Frank Hereford, A. H. Johnston,

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BANK OF UNION

Was chartered on the 25th day of January, 1873. The incorporators were Frank Hereford, A. H. Johnston, Henry M. Mathews, Stewart I. Warren, Samuel A. Clark, M. J. Kester, A. P. Beirne, J. E. Keenan, Lewis Caperton, R. J. Glendy and H. G. Davis. The first meeting was held on the 14th day of April, 1873, and Frank Hereford was elected president and A. H. Johnston cashier. Both continue in the respective offices, with W. M. Johnston assistant cashier. The present directors are Frank Hereford, A. H. Johnston, John B. Hereford, John A. Nickell and J. D. Logan; capital stock, \$37,800. A general exchange and discount business is transacted.

SUCCESSION OF THE CLERK'S OFFICES

It will be remembered that Monroe was formed from a part of the territory of Greenbrier, and for several years prior to the organization of the new county an effort was made by the voters then residing within its present limits to elect a delegate to the general assembly, who would secure the passage of a bill providing for their separation from Greenbrier. For this purpose John Hutchinson was several

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times put forward as a candidate, but as often defeated. At length, however, he went to Richmond, and succeeded in "lobbying" the bill through, and upon the meeting of the first court the justices gave him the clerkship in reward for his services.

He filled the office until the year 1808, when his son Isaac Hutchinson succeeded him, and continued to discharge the duties of the office for a period of twenty-five years, or until 1833. Then John Hutchinson, a brother of the latter, became clerk, and continued as such until 1852, when George W. Hutchinson, a son of Isaac, entered the office and remained until 1865, when, under the first constitution of West Virginia, James E. Howell was elected recorder, and held the office until 1867. Then Lewis Calloway served two terms, from 1867 to 1871, when he was succeeded by A. G. Tebbetts, who remained in office until 1873, at which time an election under the new constitution was held, and James Campbell was elected county clerk and M. J. Kester circuit clerk. Both served until 1878, when M. J. Kester succeeded himself and Allen A. Nickell was elected county clerk. They are the present incumbents.

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They are the present incumbents.

DISTRICT HISTORY SECOND CREEK DISTRICT

This is the most northern division of
the county. It is bounded on the north
by Greenbrier county, east and
southeast by Sweet Spring district,
south by Union, and west and
southwest by Wolf Creek district. The
surface is hilly but not rough, the soil
is fertile and the greater part is well
adapted to tillage. The only stream is
the Second creek and its small
tributaries, the principal of which is
Laurel creek, flowing in from the east.

The first settlers within the limits of
the district were John Nickell, Andrew
Nickell and Robert Campbell, all of
whom came about the year 1780, each
obtained possession of a large tract of
land, and how well they made their
selection, let any one who has traveled
over that section of the district—now
known as Pickaway Plains—answer.
They were soon joined by Archibald
McDowell, William Pritt, Robert Knox
and Richard Humphreys, all of whom

were recently from Ireland. Then came James Scott, James Miller, John Lemons, Charles Carr, James Steele, James Dunsmore, James Murdock, Joseph Dunsmore, Christopher Hoke, and Nicholas Lake—all from Scotland.

The first grist mill was built about the year 1785 by Frederick Gromer. It was a rude log building, with a single run of buhrs, upon which were ground both corn and wheat, but the latter was not bolted. Mr. Gromer ultimately sold it to James Nickell, who rebuilt it, added new machinery, and then sold it to James M. Nickell, who, after running it for many years, in turn sold it to James Humphrey, who carries on the business at present. Mr. Gromer, about the year 1788, erected a powder mill, and for years supplied the surrounding country with powder. On a certain occasion he sent a colored woman and boy to the mill to see about some matter; it was dark and they unthoughtedly entered with a lighted candle, the powder ignited and the report of the explosion rang out among the mountains, the building was torn to atoms, the boy killed instantly and the woman died a few days later from injuries received. A man named Robert Patton was afterward killed by an explosion in the same mill. Mr. Gromer also erected the first saw mill ever built within the present limits of the district.

Tradition says that the first school was taught in the year 1795 in a log cabin which stood near the present site of James M. Nickell's mill, the teacher being a man named Samuel Harper. The building was of round logs, a clapboard roof held in place by ridge poles, and the floor made of thick slabs or puncheons. There are at present nine white and one colored schools, in which 395 white and 50 colored pupils are taught the rudiments of an English education.

The settlement of the Rev. J. Alderson and his brother-in-law, William Morris, has already been noticed. Thomas Smithson, another brother-in-law, was probably the first settler in the district. He came about two years after the first named reared his cabin just over the probably one mile distant, southerly direction, from the town of Alderson. Wilson, another very early settler, built his cabin on the summit of the mountain overlooking the town, near the site of the residence of Alderson, Esq. Other early settlers were James Hardy, John Thomas Alford, Jackson Allen, John Hall. James Hardy was a hunter and was discovered by a band of Indians, who at once killed him; he ran more than a hundred miles, finally distanced his pursuers, and was for many years known as "Run."

The first grist mill was built in 1803, and had a capacity of about twenty bushels per day. Haynes built the first saw mill in 1806. It was a primitive mill, having a capacity of from 100 to 200 feet per day. The first school was taught in 1797 by James M. Nickell, the second by John M. Nickell. The organization of the first school has been noticed in the general history of the county.

THE TOWN OF ALDERSON

Derives its name from the family, in whose possession it stands was for over a hundred years. It is located on the south bank of the Chesapeake & Ohio River and directly on the river. It was surveyed and planned by Elliott Vawter, ex-surveyor of the county and a

among the mountains, the building was torn to atoms, the boy killed instantly and the woman died a few days later from injuries received. A man named Robert Patton was afterward killed by an explosion in the same mill. Mr. Gromer also erected the first saw mill ever built within the present limits of the district.

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WOLF CREEK DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme northwestern part of the county and takes its name from the principal stream. It is bounded on the north by Greenbrier county, northeast by Second Creek district, east by Union, south by Springfield, and west by Summers county.

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The settlement of the Rev. John Alderson and his brother-in-law, William Morris, has already been noticed. Thomas Smithson, another brother-in-law, was probably the third settler in the district. He came about two years after the first named and reared his cabin just over the ridge, probably one mile distant, in a southerly direction, from the present town of Alderson. Wilson Jones, another very early settler, built his cabin on the summit of the mountain, overlooking the town, near the present site of the residence of George Alderson, Esq. Other early settlers were James Hardy, John Alford, Thomas Alford, Jackson Alford and John Hall. James Hardy was once out hunting and was discovered by a roving band of Indians, who at once pursued him; he ran more than a mile and finally distanced his pursuers. The scope of country over which he passed was for many years known as "Hardy's Run."

The first grist mill was built in 1803, and had a capacity for grinding about twenty bushels per day. Joseph Haynes built the first saw mill in the year 1806. It was a primitive affair, having a capacity of from 400 to 500 feet per day. The first school was taught in 1797 by James Taylo, and the second by John Walker. The organization of the first church has been noticed in the general history of the county.

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been noticed in the general history of
the county.

THE TOWN OF ALDERSON

Derives its name from the Alderson family, in whose possession the land on which it stands was for nearly a hundred years. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of Greenbrier river, and directly on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The town was surveyed and platted in 1871 by Elliott Vawter, ex-surveyor of lands for Monroe county and ex-member of the West Virginia State senate. George W. Nickell purchased the first lot, M. L. Harwood the second, J. J. Hughs the third and Abram E. T. Scruggs the fourth. M. L. Harwood built the first dwelling and was the first shoemaker. J. J. Hughs was the first blacksmith after the town was laid out, but many years before there had been a shop on

the lot now the property of Jesse Jones, and at present occupied by the store-house of his son, Andrew J. Jones. The first hotel was built in 1872. It is now the property of John W. Alderson. Dr. Benjamin F. Irons was the first physician after the founding of the town, but Dr. Thomas G. Clay had resided and practiced in the vicinity many years before. Lewis F. Watts was the first merchant; A. E. T. Scruggs was the second, he began business in 1871; George W. Nickell and L. T. Dickey, doing business under the firm name was changed to Nickell & Jones. Morgan Conner and B. F. Jones were the first druggists. B. A. Knapp was the first jeweler, and W. L. Lynch the first resident minister. The first church building (Presbyterian) was began in 1873 and completed in 1875.

The town was incorporated in October, 1880, at which time the first officers were as follows: Mayor, A. E. T. Scruggs; recorder, George Alderson; councilmen, William Boa, W. L. Barksdale, J. L. Fainer, J. G. Loban and C. W. Vandergrift; marshal, I. E. Bare. The present ones are: Mayor, S. R. Hill; recorder, A. J. Jones; councilmen, M. M. Ogg, Tayler Mann, C. W. Vandergrift, George W. Pleasants and Dr. J. B. Speer; marshal, I. E. Bare; street commissioner, William Boa.

Is bounded on the north by Wolf Creek, Union and Summit.

officers were: George Alderson; T. Scruggs; recorder, George Alderson; councilmen, William Boa, W. L. Barksdale, J. L. Fainer, J. G. Loban and C. W. Vandergrift; marshal, I. E. Bare. The present ones are: Mayor, S. R. Hill; recorder, A. J. Jones; councilmen, M. M. Ogg, Tayler Mann, C. W. Vandergrift, George W. Pleasants and Dr. J. B. Speer; marshal, I. E. Bare; street commissioner, William Boa.

Is bounded on the north by Wolf Creek, Union and Sweet Spring districts; east by Giles county, Virginia; south by Red Sulphur Springs district, and west by Summers county. Indian creek is the principal stream because of the incidents occurring upon its banks it is inseparably connected with the pioneer history of this region. It was here that, with the exception of the Big Levels about Lewisburg, the first settlements in Southwestern Virginia. It was here, in the year 1770, that Adam Mann, Jacob Mann, Valentine Cook, John Miller, George Miller and Isaac Estill erected what was known as Manns fort. It stood on the farm now owned by Baldwin Ballard. Here for many years these pioneers and their families took refuge from the barbarous and relentless foe who carried death and destruction wherever they went. Within the walls of this fortress was celebrated the first marriage that ever occurred in this

exemplary habits descendants of the voice of the wilderness.

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section of Virginia. The bride was Christianna, the daughter of Valentine Cook; the groom was Philip Hammond, as brave a man as any whose name appears on the pages of frontier history. It was he who, in company with John Pryor in 1778, ran from Point Pleasant to Donnallys fort in Greenbrier, and gave the alarm in time to save the settlement from sharing the same fate of that on Muddy creek in 1763. The first white child born on the waters of Indian creek was Michael Swope, several of whose descendants still reside within the limits of this district.

Revs. John Alderson (Baptist), Jacob Cook and a Mr. Chambers were the first to proclaim the glad tidings of "peace on earth and good will to man" to the inhabitants of this then remote region, and how well they did their work is shown by the general records of a century ago, and by the exemplary habits and character of the descendants of those who first heard the voice of these evangelists of the wilderness.

When the writer visited this section he listened to many recitals of occurrences of pioneer days, which have been transmitted from generation to generation, but the production of two or three must suffice.

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to generation, but the production of
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About the year 1781 there lived on
Bradshaws run a family named Meeks,
and late in the autumn his cabin was
attacked by the Indians, himself, his
wife and infant murdered and two
children carried into captivity. This
horrid work was discovered early in the
morning after its occurrence, by some
hunters, who hastened to Manns fort
with the sad intelligence. A party, in
which were Adam and Jacob Mann and
John Miller, at once started in pursuit.
They proceeded to the scene of the
horrid butchery, and taking the trail
continued on for five days, when late
in the evening they came up with the
savages near the mouth of Guyandott
river, now in Cabell county. It was
resolved, to defer the attack until
daybreak the next morning. The hour
arrived, the report of six rifles rang out
upon the morning air and died away
along the banks of the Ohio. Six
savages lay still in death, and the
seventh ran into the forest and

George Alderson
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escaped. The children were unbound, and carried back to Manns fort, where they grew to an adult age.

About the year 1785, Valentine Cook was engaged in clearing a piece of ground near the fort; he had his gun and horse with him, but they were some distance from him, and he was surprised upon looking around to see them in the possession of a party of seven Indians. Having secured the gun and horse, they compelled the owner to accompany them up Indian Draft to a point near where Elijah Vass now resides. There they gave him a broken gun and an old grey mare in exchange for his, and then motioned him to return, but he did not understand them, thinking that if he attempted it they would kill him. He therefore stood still until one of the savages approached him, gave him a kick and shoved him in the direction of the fort. So with the old broken gun and mare he returned, perfectly satisfied with his bargain.

RED SULPHUR DISTRICT

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RED SULPHUR DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Springfield district; east and south, by Giles county, Virginia; west, by Summers county. The central and southern portion is drained by Brush creek and its tributaries, the principal of which are Rich creek and Scotts branch. Along the northern border flows Hans creek, a tributary of Indian creek.

The first settler within the present limits of this district, was Christian Peters, who reached his mountain home and reared his cabin in this then wilderness country, about the year 1770. From him the village of Peterstown takes its name, as does also the far-famed mountain range which here forms the dividing line between the old commonwealth and her daughter, West Virginia.

The district derives its name from the celebrated Red Sulphur Spring, the fame of which extends beyond the ocean and through out Europe. Persons suffering from pulmonary disease are more especially benefitted, and many who were unable to walk have been in a short space of time greatly improved. Here is perhaps to be found the nearest

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approach to the fountain of perpetual youth, so long sought after by the early Spanish voyagers and explorers.

UNION DISTRICT

Lies in the center of the county, for which reason it is called the "hub." It is bounded on the north by Second Creek district; west, by Sweet Spring; south, by Springfield, and west of Wolf Creek. The history of the town of Union—given elsewhere in this work—is the history of this district.

The first permanent settlers appear to have been James Alexander and his brother-in-law, Michael Erskine. Mr. Alexander was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in the year 1750, and appears to have visited the present site of Union as early as 1772, when but twenty-two years of age. But he did not long remain. In company with others he made an extended journey through what is now Kentucky and Tennessee, then returned to Augusta, and in 1774 came and permanently settled near where Union now stands. Soon after he sold to Michael Erskine a portion of his land, and both reared their cabins one mile north of Union, where Major Henry Robinson now resides.

It was in this district that the "Old Rehoboth Church" once stood. It was the first ever erected in the county, and probably the first Methodist Church building west of the Alleghany mountains. It was built in 1786. The logs were "scutched," or roughly hewn, while the cracks were "chinked and daubed." Long after it was built the worshipers carried their guns to church with them, that they might be prepared in case of an attack from the Indians.

SWEET SPRING DISTRICT

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SWEET SPRING DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Alleghany county, Virginia; east, by Craig county; south by Giles, and west by Union and Second Creek districts. It was once a part of Craig county, but on petition of its inhabitants was, by an act of the general assembly, annexed to Monroe. The reason for this action, as set forth

in the petition, was that there were several mountain ranges, among them Potts mountains, to cross in order to reach New Castle, the countyseat of Craig, and if the change were made they might reach the seat of justice of Monroe over a road of quite an easy grade.

It was here that the first surveys in the county were made. The first land located and surveyed was a tract of 154 acres, including the Sweet Springs, by John Lewis, in the year 1760. On the 25th day of September, 1760, a tract of 490 acres was surveyed for John Dickinson, and in 1770, a tract of 1,220 acres, including the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, was surveyed for Thomas and Andrew Lewis, sons of John Lewis. James Moss was the first permanent settler. He built his cabin near the Sweet Springs in the year 1760.

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PERSONAL HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF SECOND CREEK DISTRICT

JACOB T. BLACK—born in Cabell county, (then) Virginia, January 4, 1842, and Ingabo C. Nickles, born in Monroe county, August 24, 1841, were united in marriage in Monroe county on the 25th of October, 1865. They are settled upon a farm he owns and tills in Second Creek district, and with them are their six children: Lelia T., born February 28, 1867; Peoria K., October 13, 1868; Mary V., May 16, 1871; John Cary, November 30, 1873; William T., May 8, 1877; Stella J., June 2, 1879. The parents of Jacob T. Black are Andrew and Nancy (Swann) Black, now residents in Teays Valley, Putnam county, West Virginia. John A. and Mary Jane (Patton) Nickles, the parents of Mrs. Black, were born and raised in Monroe county, and are still living here. The great grandfather of Mrs. Black was one of the earliest settlers in Monroe county, coming here from Ireland. She had two brothers in the Confederate army, one in the 27th Virginia Infantry. "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, and the other in the 14th Cavalry. One was wounded in the arm in the fight at Georgetown, but

Isabella (Miller) Hawkins, now senior member of the firm conducting the prosperous trade in merchandise. Post office, Grove, Monroe county.

S. TAYLOR HAWKINS—born in Monroe county, West Virginia, who were long residents of Monroe county, West Virginia, deceased. He was born in Monroe county, November 18, 1842. He was united in marriage with Lemons, who was born June 18, 1842. (McDowell) Lermon, still honored resident of Monroe county. Mrs. Hedrick and J., born July 26, 1872; baby died unnamed 1875; Judson Effie E., July 23, 1875, died unnamed marriage Mr. I Monroe county substantial farmer district, also business. Since West Virginia

SAMUEL ALBERT JOSEPH HANNA, was born June 8, 1831, 1882, a

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both survive the war. Jacob T. Black was a member of Company E, 8th Virginia Cavalry, the first two years of the war, and the remainder of the war he was a member of Jackson's battery of Horse Artillery. He was made prisoner at Point Pleasant in 1862, and taken to Gallipolis, Ohio, thence to Wheeling. His post office address is Sinks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

HIRAM HENDERSON HAWKINS—is the eldest son of Archibald McDowell Hawkins and Isabella (Miller) Hawkins, both born in Monroe county. He was born in this county near the village of Rocky Point, in which he now resides, on the 23d of April, 1857, and has been in the mercantile business since 1875. He is now senior member of the firm of Hawkins, Gray & Co., of Rocky Point, the firm conducting a large and prosperous trade in general merchandise. Post office address, Sinks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

B. TAYLOR HEDRICK—is a son of Moses and Elizabeth (McVey) Hedrick.

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James Moss was the first
settler. He built his cabin
at Springs in the year

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of April, 1857, and has been in the
mercantile business since 1875. He is
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S. TAYLOR HEDRICK—is a son of
Moses and Elizabeth (McVey) Hedrick,
who were long residents of Greenbrier
county, West Virginia, and are now
deceased. He was born in Greenbrier
county, November 5, 1848, and in
Monroe county, November 9, 1869, he
was united in marriage with Martha A.
Lemons, who was born in this county,
June 18, 1842. Abram and Elizabeth
(McDowel) Lemons, her parents, are
still honored residents here. Mr. and
Mrs. Hedrick are the parents of: Minnie
J., born July 11, 1870; Asa A., May
26, 1872; babe born April 18, 1874,
died unnamed; Nannie L., August 16,
1875; Judson W., August 5, 1877;
Effie E., July 9, 1879; Maggie R.,
February 23, 1882; twin of Maggie,
died unnamed. In the year of his
marriage Mr. Hedrick made his home in
Monroe county, and he is one of the
substantial farmers of Second Creek
district, also engaging in the lumber
business. Sinks Grove, Monroe county,
West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

SAMUEL BROWN HANNA—son of
Albert Joseph and Sarah Rebecca
Hanna, was born in Greenbrier county,
June 8, 1857. His mother died March
31, 1882, and his father is still living in

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Greenbrier county. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Second Creek district, Monroe county, buying large tracts of land in this and Greenbrier counties, following farming and grazing for many years and dying at the age of eighty-three years possessed of a large estate. In Irish Corner district, Greenbrier county, August 10, 1880, Samuel B. Hanna was united in marriage with Malinda Susan Rodgers, who was born in Greenbrier county August 11, 1858. Mary, their daughter, was born August 12, 1881. Eli Rodgers, born in 1810, and Charlotte Rodgers, born in 1818, were the parents of Mrs. Hanna. Her father died April 22, 1881. Her mother is still a resident in Greenbrier county. One brother of Samuel B. Hanna served in the Confederate army through the war, and Mrs. Hanna's brother, Nathan P. Rodgers, served in the same war, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and is now living in Missouri. Mr. Hanna has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) for seven years, and his wife has been ten years a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife settled upon his farm containing 82 acres in Second Creek district February 23, 1883, and his postoffice address is Sinks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

December 27, 1881. T. Mrs. Irons are Thomas (Hinchman) Johnson, v and raised in Monroe c was here born August Irons represented Mon the house of delega elected by the Demo 1880. He has be successfully engaged physician and surgeon address at Pickaway West Virginia.

C H A R L E HOGSHEAD—born May 29, 1843, wa Hunter Hogshead, v of the earliest sett his father coming from Augusta co grandfather of Ch Irish descent, m about the year seven sons and settled for life in number are now Hogshead enter service at the ou and served until He was a membe Battalion, and ne and never made took a soldi engagements married Mary, C Lucretia (Jone

years a member of the presbyterian Church. He and his wife settled upon his farm containing 82 acres in Second Creek district February 23, 1883, and his postoffice address is Sinks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IRONS, M. D.—was born and raised in Monroe county, December 26, 1843 the date of his birth, and John and Susannah Irons, who were also natives of Monroe county, his parents. Thomas Irons, the grandfather of Dr. Irons, came to Monroe county about seventy-five years ago, from Scotland, and was among the earliest and most prominent settlers here. William Y. Irons, oldest brother, and Benjamin F. served in the Confederate army during the whole of the late war, members of Capt. Thomas A. Bryan's battery, which was raised in Monroe county. In Monroe county, June 25, 1873, Benjamin F. Irons and Sarah Amanda Johnson were united in marriage, and the children of their union are five: Otey Johnson, born April 24, 1874; Sarah Helen, November 3, 1875; Frank Ernest, October 14, 1877; Minerva Susan, November 22, 1879; Lula May,

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December 27, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Irons are Thomas and Minerva (Hinchman) Johnson, who were born and raised in Monroe county, and she was here born August 5, 1847. Dr. Irons represented Monroe county in the house of delegates two years, elected by the Democratic party in 1880. He has been some years successfully engaged in practice as physician and surgeon, with post office address at Pickaway, Monroe county, West Virginia.

C H A R L E S A L E X .
HOGSHEAD—born in Monroe county, May 29, 1843, was a son of James Hunter Hogshead, who was a son of one of the earliest settlers in this county, his father coming here at an early date from Augusta county, Virginia. This grandfather of Charles A., who was of Irish descent, married Mary Smith, about the year 1799, and they had seven sons and two daughters. All settled for life in Monroe county, but a number are now deceased. Charles A. Hogshead entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the civil war,

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Hogshead entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the civil war, and served until the army disbanded. He was a member of the 26th Virginia Battalion, and never seriously wounded and never made prisoner, although he took a soldier's part in all the engagements of his regiment. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Lucretia (Jones) Charlton, born June 26, 1837, in Monroe county. Her father is still a resident in this district, her mother died June 19, 1879, at the age of sixty-five years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hogshead are two: Lola Adalee, born April 5, 1872, and Sarah Ann, born January 1, 1875. Mrs. Hogshead was a widow at her marriage with the subject of this sketch, her first husband, whose name was Vanstavern, dying in 1863, and leaving her two children, Thomas C. and Elizabeth Jane Vanstavern. Both are now living in this district. Charles Alex. Hogshead is farming in Second Creek district, with post office address at Pickaway, Monroe county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. HOGSHEAD—born in Second Creek district, Monroe county, is one of the prosperous farming residents of the district at this date. His birth was on the 20th of August, 1848, and his parents were James Hunter